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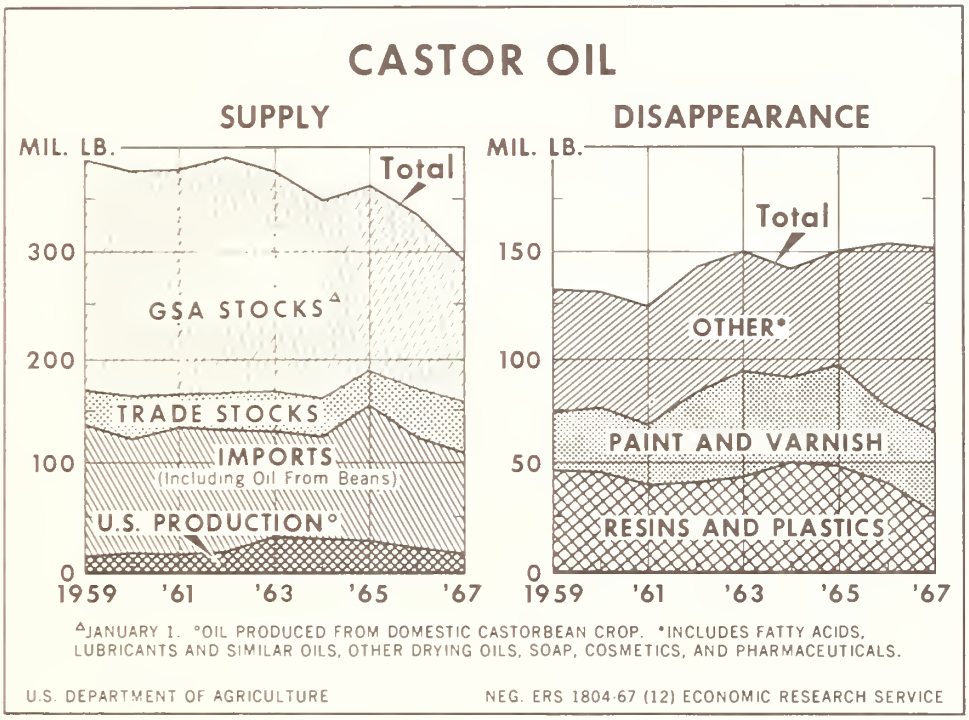
THE U.S. CASTOR OIL SITUATION

By

George W. Kromer



U.S. castor oil supplies have declined steadily since 1962, from 388 million pounds to about 300 million in 1967. The drop chiefly reflects reduced government-held (GSA) stocks. In 1967, imports supplied roughly two-thirds of domestic disappearance of about 150 million pounds. Castor oil sold from the GSA stockpile, plus domestic castorbean production supplied the other third.

The 1968 crop castorbeans will be supported at 5 1/2 ¢ per pound--the first program since 1954. The program will operate through oil mills who agree to pay growers not less than support. CCC purchases will not exceed 30 million pounds of castor oil (See page 23).

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Industri l uses of castor oil in the United States have increased from 128 million pounds annu lly in 1957-59 to around 150 million pounds during 1965-67. Increased consumption in recent years may have been stimulated by the Vietn m war. In 1967, roughly two thirds of domestic requirements for castor oil were supplied through imports (mainly from Brazil) and the other third from domestic castorbean production plus oil released from the General Services Administration (GSA) stockpile. (See cover ch rt).

Monthly castor oil stocks in the United States have been dropping steadily since early 1966 (from 215 million pounds on March 1, 1966 to 145 million on January 1, 1968), mainly due to the liquidation of GSA stockpile oil, while apparent disappearance held around 150 million pounds per year. At the same time, monthly prices of imported castor oil (No. 1 Brazilian) at New York more than doubled--rising from 12¢ per pound in mid-1965 to about 25¢ in January 1968--with the sharpest increases occurring in the closing months of 1967. The higher prices chiefly reflect reduced supplies of castor oil from major exporting countries, particularly Brazil.

Castor oil and its derivatives are used as a raw material in military and defense production and many other industrial products in everyday use. It is the starting material for the manufacture of sebacic acid which is used in making synthetic lubricants for jet aircraft, plastics, and nylon bristles. It is also used in the manufacture of all-purpose greases, hydraulic fluids, artificial leather, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, soaps, printing inks, special low temperature lubricants, and flexible coatings, as well as plasticizers in the manufacture of explosives and fabrics. One of the largest consumers is the protective-coating industry in which dehydrated castor oil is used as a quick-drying base for paints, lacquers, and varnishes. The medicinal use as a purgative which made castor oil famous now probably accounts for only around 1% of its consumption.

Oil Output from Domestic Castor Crop Declining

U.S. production of castor oil from castor beans produced in this country has declined each year from 30 million pounds in calendar 1963 to an estimated 15 million pounds in 1967. In terms of domestic requirements, the 1963 U.S. oil output accounted for 24% of the total (the balance was mostly imported oil) whereas the 1967 output comprised around 10% of the total (imported oil and GSA stockpile oil the remainder). The progressive decline in U.S. output of castor oil largely reflects depressed prices from 1964 to 1966 associated with unusually large production in Brazil.

Domestic castorbean production has become more concentrated in the High Plains area of Texas, mainly because of the high yields per acre obtained on irrigated land--about a ton per acre. Establishment of a castorbean crushing mill in 1965 at Plainview, Texas, has encouraged this concentration. Castorbeans in the past have been grown in Arizona, California, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, and Oklahoma. U.S. castorbean production has declined steadily from around 64 million pounds in 1963 to about 30 million pounds estimated for 1967. Because of the small size of the crop, the USDA Crop Reporting Board does not make acreage and production estimates for castorbeans nor publish data on prices received by farmers.

Table 17 .--Castor oil: U.S. supply, disposition and price, 1947-68

Calendar year	Supply: Estimated production from: Domestic material	Supply: Estimated production from: Imported material	Supply: Imports	Supply: Stocks, Jan. 1: Total	Supply: Stocks, Jan. 1: GSA	Supply: Stocks, Jan. 1: Trade	Supply: Total	Disposition: Exports	Disposition: Apparent domestic disappearance	Price per pound, New York (tanks): Dehydrated	Price per pound, New York (tanks): Imported, No. 1 Brazilian
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Ct.	Ct.
1947		117	7	19	---	19	143	4	116	33.8	---
1948		136	2	24	---	24	162	2	128	25.8	---
1949		128	11	32	---	32	171	3	1/130	21.6	---
1950		128	47	38	---	38	213	2	1/181	24.0	---
1951	5	74	89	30	---	30	198	1	1/174	38.7	---
1952	8	66	112	23	---	23	209	1	1/182	34.0	---
1953	10	56	127	26	---	26	219	1	1/169	27.7	---
1954	7	55	57	50	---	50	169	1	139	21.8	---
1955	1	49	95	28	---	28	174	1	134	20.5	---
1956	2	23	89	39	---	39	152	3	121	23.8	---
1957	9	16	121	28	---	28	175	3	138	28.2	22.1
1958	18	8	84	33	---	33	143	2	116	27.3	20.3
1959	11	9	116	2/31	---	31	167	2	130	25.1	19.3
1960	14	1	107	35	---	35	157	1	131	25.0	19.3
1961	13	2	119	25	---	25	159	1	123	25.0	19.3
1962	16	9	106	4/257	222	35	388	1	142	25.1	19.0
1963	30	2	98	4/245	207	38	375	1	150	25.1	18.8
1964	28	3/	96	4/224	187	37	348	1	141	25.1	15.9
1965	26	1	129	4/206	173	33	362	---	150	24.7	13.2
1966 5/	18	1	104	4/211	167	44	334	---	153	25.0	15.0
1967 5/	15	3/	97	4/181	140	41	293	---	148	27.3	19.2
1968 6/				4/145	97	48				7/32 5	7/24.5

1/ Includes Government stockpiling. 2/ Beginning with 1959 stocks not directly comparable with earlier years because of the inclusion of hydrogenated oils. 3/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 4/ Includes stocks held by the General Services Administration. 5/ Preliminary. 6/ Estimate. 7/ January average.

Table 18.--Castor oil: U.S. utilization, by products, 1947-67 1/

Calendar year	Paint and varnish	Linoleum and oilcloth	Resins and plastics	Other drying oils	Lubricants and similar oils	Fatty acids	Other	Total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1947	35	4	---	6	---	---	71	116
1948	48	4	---	1	---	---	75	128
1949	39	3	3	7	---	---	66	2/130
1950	47	6	5	3	---	---	83	2/181
1951	26	3/	9	0	---	---	93	2/174
1952	17	1	19	3	---	---	91	2/182
1953	22	1	16	8	---	---	81	2/169
1954	19	3/	15	5	---	---	99	139
1955	27	---	27	9	---	---	70	134
1956	27	---	37	10	---	---	48	121
1957	27	---	43	10	---	---	58	138
1958	23	---	33	9	---	---	52	116
1959	28	---	46	9	4/6	4/5	37	130
1960	31	---	45	9	6	6	34	131
1961	28	---	39	9	6	6	34	123
1962	43	---	40	9	7	7	35	142
1963	50	---	43	8	7	8	34	150
1964	40	---	50	9	6	11	25	141
1965	48	---	48	10	12	10	21	150
1966 5/	32	---	47	9	12	13	40	153
1967 5/	37	---	32	9	7	31	33	148

1/ Mostly estimates, as Census end-use data are limited in order to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.
2/ Includes Government stockpiling.
3/ Less than 500,000 pounds.
4/ Prior to 1959 included in "other" category.
5/ Preliminary.

According to trade sources, growers received about 6¢ per pound (clean seed basis) for 1967 crop castorbeans, compared with 5¢ the year before. Farmers grow castorbeans under contract with castor oil processors. The processors agree to pay a guaranteed minimum price at harvest (the minimum was 5¢ for 1967), give specific information on growing the crop, and help make arrangements to harvest it. Castorbean crushing mills are located in Texas and on the east and west coasts.

The price castorbean processors pay growers is directly related to the oil price, as the oil comprises about 90% of the total value of products from a ton of castorbeans. For every pound of oil obtained from the castorseed, there is at least 1 pound of pomace (meal). Castor oil is currently selling for about 25¢ per pound at New York and castor pomace in bags at Bayonne, N. J. about $37.50 per ton. Castor pomace in the past has been largely restricted to fertilizer use because it contains several deleterious components. A toxic protein, a toxic alkaloid and castor allergen are present in the castor seed. Experimental work on a nutritious, nontoxic castor meal for use as a source of protein in cattle feed rations is being carried out. Castor pomace normally contains 36% protein, although some castor meal has been upgraded to 55%.

U.S. Castor Oil Disappearance at High Level in Recent Years

Supplies of castor oil in the United States (including GSA stocks) have declined steadily since 1962, from 388 million pounds that year to less than 300 million estimated for 1967 (table 17). The reduction was due almost entirely to liquidation of stockpile oil held by the federal government. GSA castor oil stocks declined from 222 million pounds (the original stockpile) on January 1, 1962, to approximately 97 million pounds on January 1, 1968. During the same period, trade stocks as of January 1 held relatively stable, averaging about 39 million pounds per year. GSA castor oil was needed to maintain the U.S. consumption since domestic production declined during the period and imports of castor oil held about steady--averaging around 105 million pounds per year.

Domestic direct use of castor oil in paints, varnishes, resins, and plastics has apparently declined slightly in recent years, while use in fatty acids has increased (table 18). These Census categories account for about 2/3 of the 150 million pounds of castor oil disappearing domestically in the United States. 1/

GSA Castor Oil Sales Rate Increase With Higher Prices

During the late 1940's, under the provisions of The Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpiling Act of June 7, 1939 (as amended July 23, 1946), certain oils considered to be of vital importance for national defense were added to the Government stockpile. These oils were castor oil, coconut oil, palm oil, and sperm oil. Except for castor oil, these are imported commodities with no commercial production in the United States. During 1949-1953, the GSA accumulated a castor oil stockpile of 222 million pounds. Technological changes in military uses and industrial production methods subsequently modified these objectives. As a consequence, under authority granted by Congress, the GSA has been liquidating entirely or decreasing the stockpile of these oils.

It was announced in September 1961 that approximately 156 million pounds of crude castor oil would be sold from the U. S. stockpile of 222 million pounds. The disposition rate was not to exceed 30 million pounds per year under a program of

1/ ERS allocates the unaccounted disappearance to paints and varnishes. The unaccounted disappearance represents the difference between Census reported factory consumption and domestic disappearance calculated from production, imports, and changes in stocks.

Table 19.--Castor oil: U.S. imports, stocks, reported factory consumption and price, by months, calendar years, 1959-67

Imports

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total or average
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1959	7	7	11	7	9	8	14	10	13	9	9	12	116
1960	7	8	8	9	7	9	11	7	10	13	6	11	107
1961	7	9	8	7	10	6	15	7	16	14	11	9	119
1962	15	10	5	7	7	4	4	9	15	9	12	9	106
1963	4	10	8	5	7	7	6	13	7	9	14	9	98
1964	6	7	6	3	3	5	6	8	12	16	15	11	96
1965	6	11	12	16	7	8	7	6	13	11	18	15	129
1966	10	11	10	6	6	10	6	7	10	6	14	7	104
1967 1/	15	3	10	5	6	4	5	10	9	11	12	7	97
1968													
1969													
1970													

Stocks, first of month 2/

1959	31	26	21	22	24	22	21	27	27	30	30	31
1960	35	34	31	26	24	21	23	26	24	21	24	24
1961	25	28	28	25	25	23	20	28	23	32	30	34
1962	35	42	43	42	40	36	32	29	28	35	34	38
1963	38	35	36	239	231	229	220	226	225	221	217	218
1964	224	220	221	215	213	204	198	194	192	192	199	201
1965	206	204	210	205	208	204	202	199	192	196	198	204
1966	211	215	215	213	205	199	195	194	192	191	188	185
1967 1/	181	180	179	176	168	164	156	156	155	154	147	145
1968	145											
1969												
1970												

Reported factory consumption 3/

1959	10	9	11	11	11	13	9	9	10	10	9	11	123
1960	10	10	11	10	11	12	9	10	10	10	9	9	121
1961	9	9	10	10	11	10	7	10	10	10	11	8	116
1962	10	9	11	10	10	11	9	10	10	11	11	10	119
1963	10	10	11	10	10	10	8	10	11	12	11	10	124
1964	11	12	12	12	12	12	9	10	12	12	12	12	137
1965	11	10	12	12	12	12	9	11	12	11	12	11	134
1966	11	11	12	11	12	12	9	10	11	12	10	11	135
1967 1/	11	10	11	11	12	11	7	10	11	11	10	8	122
1968													
1969													
1970													

Price per pound, New York (Imported tanks, No. 1, Brazilian)

	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1959	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
1960	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
1961	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
1962	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.0	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	19.0
1963	18.5	18.5	18.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.8
1964	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	14.8	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.2	14.0	13.8	15.9
1965	13.4	12.9	12.8	12.7	12.3	11.8	12.0	13.3	14.4	14.5	14.5	14.3	13.2
1966	14.0	14.0	14.1	14.7	15.1	15.2	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.4	15.6	15.8	15.0
1967 1/	15.8	15.8	16.1	17.3	18.3	18.5	18.7	19.0	19.3	22.6	24.5	24.4	19.2
1968	24.5												
1969													
1970													

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Beginning April 1, 1963, includes stocks held by the General Services Administration.

3/ Census reported factory consumption is somewhat lower than the ERS computed annual domestic disappearance shown in table 17 . The differences probably are due to variances in the ERS estimates of castor oil production from domestically produced castorbeans as compared with actual production (not reported by Census) as well as some unreported castor oil consumption.

Table 20.--Castor oil: GSA sales from stockpile, by years, 1962-1967

Calendar year	Stocks Authorized for sale as of Jan. 1	Sales			Stocks Dec. 31
		Number	Quantity	Weighted average price	
	Mil. lb.	No.	Mil. lb.	Cents per lb.	Mil. lb.
1962	1/ 155.7	3	14.4	14.49	141.3
1963	141.3	5	20.4	14.07	120.9
1964	120.9	4	13.8	13.84	107.1
1965	107.1	2	6.1	13.40	101.0
1966	101.0	5	27.0	14.46	74.0
1967	74.0	6	42.5	18.55	31.5
1968	31.5				

1/ The amount authorized for disposal; the origional stockpile totaled 221.7 million pounds.

regular sealed bid offerings. Since the first offerings on August 15, 1962, about 125 million pounds have been sold through December 1967, leaving the balance authorized for sale on January 1, 1968, of approximately 31 million pounds.

The average price per pound (weighted by sales) received by GSA for castor oil increased from 13.4¢ in 1965 to 18.5¢ in 1967 (table 20). In 1964 and 1965 GSA withdrew from the market to avoid further depressing prices which were falling to a low level as a result of greatly increased world production. However, as market conditions tightened substantially in the later months of 1967, GSA increased its general level of offerings.

The GSA in August 1967 requested authority from Congress to liquidate an additional 46 million pounds of castor oil from the stockpile. If approved, this would leave approximately 22 million pounds in the strategic reserve--roughly 9 million pounds in the form of oil and 5 million pounds as sebacic acid (equivalent to about 12 million pounds of castor oil).

U.S. Leading Importer of Castor Oil

While the United States is a relatively minor producer of castorbeans, it is the world's leading importer and consumer of castor oil, normally accounting for 25 to 30% of the world trade.

U.S. imports of castorbeans as such have virtually disappeared during the 1960's (as major exporting countries processed more castorbeans at home), while imports of castor oil have been maintained at a fairly even level of around 100 million pounds annually (see fig. 1, page 28). This change in character of imports resulted in excess processing capacity on the east and west coasts. These facilities relied mainly on imported beans and were poorly located for processing domestically produced castorbeans because of their distance from domestic castor production.

Prior to 1960, India shared the U.S. market with Brazil, but has not been a factor since. From 1960 through 1965 Brazil supplied about 83% of the castor oil imported into the United States. During 1966 and 1967, however, Japan has emerged as an important supplier, account-

ing for 21% of U.S. imports in 1967 (table 21). Brazil continues to supply the major U.S. castor oil markets in the East and Mid-West while Japan largely supplies the West Coast.

World Castorbean Production Down a Fifth From 1964 Record

World production of castorbeans reached a peak of 921,000 short tons in 1964. Output has declined since then to 750,000 tons in 1967 (preliminary estimate), 17% less than in 1966 and about 19% below the 1964 record (table 22). Reliable data are lacking for many producing countries, because the castor plant grows wild in most tropical and subtropical regions. The extent of harvesting wild plants depends largely on prevailing prices.

The high level of world production during 1964-66 was mainly due to Brazil, which in these 3 years produced almost one-half of the world's castorbeans. Production in the USSR has been increasing rather steadily. Output in India declined in 1965/66 and 1966/67, due to drought. Castorbean production in Mainland China apparently has been increasing sharply on the basis of expanding export movement. It is possible that China's increased exports to Europe and Japan may be related to decreased exports to Russia.

During the past few years, as oil exports from India dwindled, Brazilian castor oil exports have averaged around 60% of the world total exports of castor oil and castorbeans (oil basis). Some 40% of this oil moved to the United States.

World production of castorbeans is expected to increase sharply in 1968. The outcome of the crop in Brazil is the major factor determining the world situation. Brazil's 1968 crop is expected to increase sharply in response to high castorbean prices. Plantings in South Brazil, which accounts for about one-third of total production, are expected to be substantially above those of 1967,

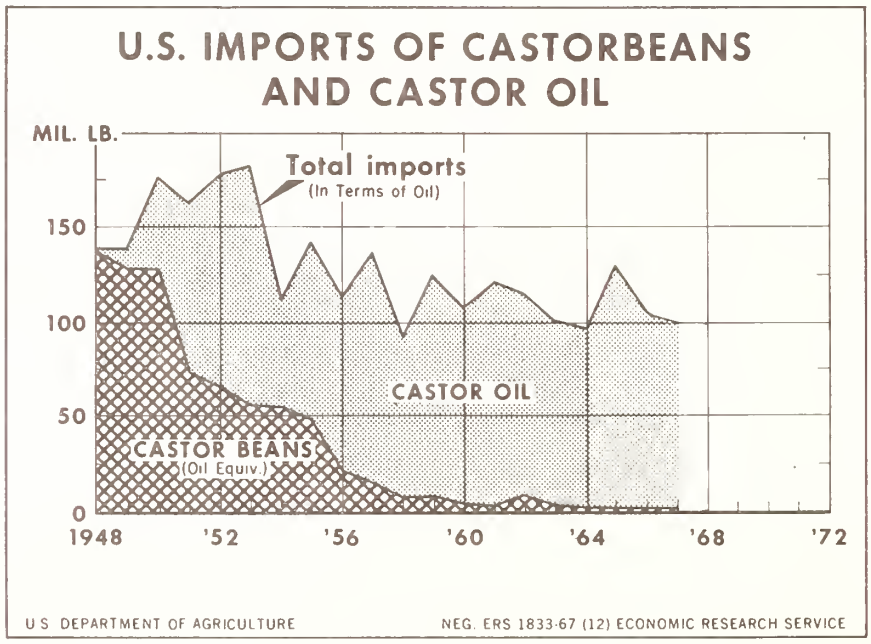

Figure 1

Table 21.--Castor Oil: U.S. imports by country of origin, average 1960-64, annual 1964-67

Country of origin	Average 1960-64		1964		1965		1966 1/		1967 1/	
	Qty.	% of total	Qty.	% of total	Qty.	% of total	Qty.	% of total	Qty.	% of total
	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.
Brazil	80.4	80	92.6	96	123.7	95	83.0	80	76.1	78
Japan	4.0	4	3.3	3	2.9	2	18.2	17	20.0	21
India	10.1	10	2/	3/	2/	3/	0.2	3/	---	
Germany, West	2.7	3	2/	3/	0.7	1	2.7	3	----	
Argentina	2/	3/	0.5	1	2.2	2	0	---	---	
All other	3.8	4	2/	3/	2/	3/	2/	3/	.9	1
Total	105.1	100	96.4	100	129.5	100	104.1	100	97.0	100

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

3/ Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 22.--Castorbeans: World production, by leading countries. 1960-64 average, annual 1964-67

Country	Average 1960-64		1964		1965		1966 1/		1967 1/	
	Qty.	% of total	Qty.	% of total	Qty.	% of total	Qty.	% of total	Qty.	% of total
	1,000 tons	Pct.	1,000 tons	Pct.	1,000 tons	Pct.	1,000 tons	Pct.	1,000 tons	Pct.
Brazil	286	38	440	48	391	45	363	40	215	29
India	118	16	112	12	119	14	88	10	89	12
USSR	33	4	60	6	70	8	109	12	88	11
Thailand	47	6	43	5	35	4	49	5	50	7
All other	264	35	266	29	250	29	290	33	308	41
World total	748	100	921	100	865	100	899	100	750	100

1/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

and a marked production rise is indicated in Bahia which accounts for 35 to 45 % of the total. Trade sources anticipate a bumper outturn from the 1967/68 castor crop in India.

Castor Oil Prices Doubled During Last 2½ Years

Monthly prices of castor oil at New York (imported, tanks, No. 1 Brazilian) have risen from the unusually low level of 11.8¢ per pound in June 1965 to about 25.0¢ in January 1968 (table 19). Current prices are at the highest level since the early 1950's. The 1960-64 average was 18.5 cents per pound. The steady increase in castor oil prices since mid-1965 reflects downtrend in world supplies. Dehydrated castor oil, which is used in the manufacture of paints, varnishes, and other drying oil products, has shown a similar price trend. Monthly prices at New York rose from 24.0¢ per pound in June 1965 to 32½¢ in January 1968.

In the United States, castor oil is currently selling at a much higher price than other competitive drying oils (see fig. 2 below). During 1967, the average price of dehydrated castor oil (tanks, New York) was 27¢ per pound (No.1 imported average 19¢) compared with 14¢ for linseed oil and tung oil, and 17¢ for imported oiticica oil. Tung oil often sells above castor oil, but in recent years CCC has been disposing of its tung oil stocks at competitive world prices (at about one-half the U.S. support price of 24¢ per pound at southern mills).

Short-term changes in castor oil prices are influenced by changes in supply and general level of industrial activity, as well as by variations in supplies and prices of other drying and technical oils.

Castor oil and its derivatives are comparatively more expensive than competing materials. It is consumed mainly by

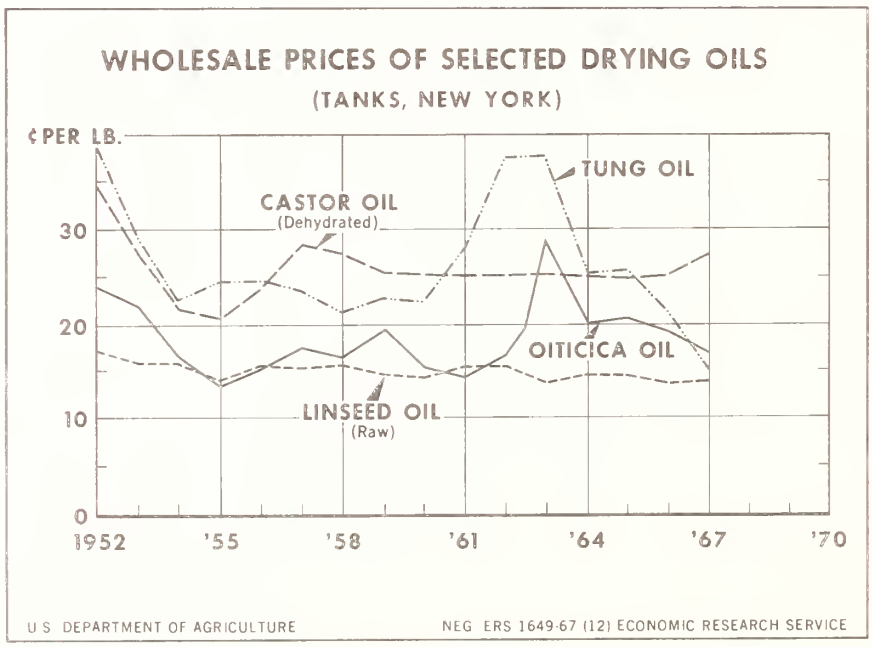

Figure 2

virtue of its superior and unique chemical and physical qualities. Domestic usage appears to be only moderately influenced by year-to-year price changes. However, there are only a few uses in which the special properites of castor oil are of such overriding importance that consumption would continue to be maintained regardless of the price level.

The devleopment of new uses for castor oil probably will depend largely upon the assurance of adequate supplies. If these are not available, or if supplies and prices are likely to fluctuate widely, manufacturers will be less interested in castor oil as a starting material for new processes or uses.

U.S. Outlook for 1968

Castor oil disappearance in the United States during 1968 may continue close to the 150 million-pound rate of recent years, even though oil prices probably will average above the 1967 level of 19¢ per pound (No. 1 imported, Brazilian, New York). Imports are expected to supply around 2/3 of our castor oil requirements in 1968 while domestic production and sales of GSA stockpile oil will make up the remainder.

Expansion in domestic production of castorbeans appears likely in 1968. Favorable prices received by farmers for their 1967 crop, along with relatively high yields, likely will encourage increased plantings this year. Also, a new dwarf-internode hybrid castor seed available for planting the 1968 crop is expected to further increase yields per acre.

USDA announced on January 19, 1968, that castorbeans (as well as guar, sesame, safflower, plantago ovata, sunflower, mustard seed, flaxseed, and crambe) may be grown on feed grain or cotton diverted acreage in 1968. When castorbeans are grown on the diverted acreage, payments will be reduced 50%, the minimun deduction under law. Changes in the 1968 cotton program may help stimulate castorbean acreage in the Southwest. The cotton payment rate for additional voluntary diversion (that above the minimum amount required for program participation) is 6.0¢ per pound compared with 10.78¢ per pound in 1967. A cotton farmer will receive 3¢ per pound (50% of the 6¢) diversion payment when cotton land is planted to castorbeans.

On January 22, USDA announced a limited price support program for 1968 crop castorbeans. A tentative support level of 5½¢ per pound of castorbeans (hulled basis) has been set. The final level of the price support will be determined when USDA establishes a parity price.

The support price will apply to the weight of dehulled castor beans, excluding foreign material and less moisture in excess of 6%, at locations designated in producing areas by oil mills. Price support will be made effective by CCC through contracts with oil mills. The oil mills will agree to pay producers not less than support price for castor beans. If the oil mills cannot sell products produced from the beans at prices sufficient to return the support price plus a reasonable operating margin, CCC will purchase oil from the mills at prices that will provide such return. Total CCC purchases will not exceed 30 million pounds of oil.

The limited price support program is intended to encourage production in this country of around one-fifth of the domestic consumption of castor oil. This production should help to stabilize the supply-demand-price balance over the years and provide a basis for expansion of the castor crop if needed because of emergency conditions at any time in the future.

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